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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/661,599	HO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrea N. Jones	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 September 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *15 September 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/28/2004
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because numbers and reference characters are not plain and legible. For example, Figs. 10A and 10B are not legible. Examiner is requesting that the Figure numbers and reference characters be typed. The Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the examiner does not accept the changes, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 53 and 54 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims have not been further treated on the merits.

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: The 4th line of claim 1 is missing the preposition "of" in between "amount" and "information". The phrase should be corrected to "a respective amount of information". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 4, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "said display" in the last line of the claim. There is no reference to display in claim 4 neither is display recited in claim 1 from which claim 4 depends. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 11 recites the limitation "said frozen one or more pages" in the last line of the claim. There is no reference to frozen in claim 9 neither is frozen

recited in claim 1 from which claim 9 depends. There is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitation in the claim.

Claim 12 recites the limitation "displaying one of a coarse and fine thickness" in the last line of the claim. However, the specification only describes the fine indication displayed on the electronic book (see page 12 lines 6-13 of the specification). There is no mention in the specification or the drawings showing the coarse thickness indication. Therefore, it is not clear what the coarse indication applicant refers to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 54 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As to claim 54 a "computer program product configured to host instructions" lacks an explicit and deliberate definition in the original specification that it includes an appropriate medium as part of the product. A computer program product or software per se is non-statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Double Patenting

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application

claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-41, 53 and 54 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-23 of U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons:

Claim 1 of US patent No 7,071,915 B2	**Claim 1 of this application 10/661599**
A method for displaying flipping pages of an electronic book presented on a display comprising steps of:	A method for controlling and browsing a virtual book
displaying a stationary left page and a variable left-hand book thickness on a book left side; displaying a stationary right page and a variable right-hand book thickness on a book right side.	displaying a left and a right side book thickness
displaying at least two pages simultaneously moving across from at least one of the book right-side to the book left-side and from the book left-side to	displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, across said electronic book

the book right side; and	
displaying a speed of movement through the electronic book, wherein, a number of the at least two pages is proportional to a selectable flipping speed, and the speed of movement through the electronic book is proportional to the selectable flipping speed, wherein the at least two panes simultaneously moving are configured to reverse direction while pages are flipping.	
(claim 2) The method for displaying according to claim 1, wherein: at least one of a thickness and a thickness of the variable left-hand book thickness are proportional to at least one of a disappearance of pages from one of the book right-side and the book left-side and an accumulation of pages on another of the book right-side and the book left-side respectively.	said left and right side book thickness corresponding to a respective amount information within said electronic book before and after said displayed information

Note the comparison above, claim 1 of the application is not patentably distinct from claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2 because claim 1 of the application is broader that claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2. For example claim 1 deletes a limitations such as that of a stationary left and right page and two panes simultaneously moving are configured to reverse direction while pages are flipping as recited in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2. It would have been obvious to remove such limitations as a

stationary left and right page and two panes simultaneously moving are configured to reverse direction while pages are flipping where there functionalities are not needed to express the intent of the invention. Claim 1 of the application, which claims controlling and browsing a virtual book, is identical in subject and scope as claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2 which teaches a method for displaying flipping pages of an electronic book.

As to dependent claims 2-41, 53 and 54 are met by all claims 1-23 of the U.S. Patent No 7,071,915 B2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-15, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ho (U.S. Patent No. 5,909,207).

As to claim 1, Ho discloses a method for controlling and browsing a virtual book (Fig. 3 reference character 300), comprising, displaying information on two pages of an electronic book (Fig. 3 reference character 301), displaying a left and a right side book thickness (Fig. 3 reference character 310), said left and right side book thickness corresponding to a respective amount of information within said electronic book before and after said displayed information (Fig. 3 reference

character 300, column 9 lines 45-54), and displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, across said electronic book (Fig. 5A, Fig. 6A, column 16 lines 4-8, column 15 lines 61-67).

As to claim 3, Ho teaches displaying one of a left and a right jump cursor (column 8 line 65 through column 9 line 5)

As to claim 4, Ho teaches controlling said display with a control device (Fig. 1A reference character 100, column 7 lines 42-46)

As to claim 5, Ho teaches the control device comprising a mouse (column 4 lines 47-53)

As to claim 7, Ho teaches jumping to a selected page by selecting a finger bookmark and activating left and right jump cursor (column 13 lines 42-50).

As to claim 8, Ho teaches displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, to said selected page, and adjusting the left and right side thickness to correspond to a jump to said selected page (Fig. 5A, column 16 lines 3-7).

As to claim 9, Ho teaches adjusting a speed of displayed movement through said electronic book and displaying an increased number of pages in a partially flipped position (column 7 lines 51-52, column 8 lines 22-24, column 8 lines 62-65).

As to claim 10, Ho teaches freezing one or more flipping pages in a partially flipped position (column 17 lines 51-55).

As to claim 11, Ho teaches flipping said frozen one or more pages (column 18, lines 3-10).

As to claim 12, Ho teaches displaying one of a coarse and fine thickness indication (column 12 lines 8-52).

As to claim 13, Ho teaches displaying a stationary left and right page while displaying additionally pages being flipped across from a first side to a second side simultaneously, said additional pages being located between said stationary left and right page (Fig. 6A).

As to claim 14, Ho teaches adjusting a book browsing speed (column 7 lines 51-52, column 8 lines 22-24) and displaying more or less pages simultaneously flipping in correspondence to said adjusted book browsing speed (column 8 lines 62-65) adjusting the left and right side thickness in proportion to the direction of page flipping and said book browsing speed (column 16 lines 3-8).

As to claim 15, Ho teaches displaying a first collection of pages flipping between a current page and a jumped-to-page, a thickness of said first collection of pages being proportional to a number of pages between the current page and the jumped-to-page (column 8 line 65 through column 9 line 5, column 11 lines 11-49, column 16 lines 3-8).

As to claim 30, Ho teaches viewing contents of one storage medium (column 7 lines 44-46).

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claims 42-45, 48 and 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Joao (PG Pub No. US 2002/0120635 A1).

As to claim 42, Joao teaches a system for displaying and editing and electronic book (paragraph 75) comprising a display screen (Fig. 2 reference character 10E, paragraph 100) a memory (Fig. 2 reference characters 10B and 10C, paragraph 99), a control device (Fig.2 10A, paragraph 98) and a controller (Fig. 2 10D, paragraph 99).

As to claim 43, Joao teaches wherein said display screen comprises a computer screen or a TV screen (paragraph 13).

As to claim 44, Joao teaches wherein said TV screen is any kind of display screen (paragraph 13).

As to claim 45, Joao teaches wherein the controller comprises a keyboard (paragraph 99).

As to claim 48, Joao teaches wherein the controller initiates a direction of movement command (paragraph 129).

As to claim 50, Joao teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a computer (paragraph 108).

As to claim 51, Joao teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a memory integrated with said computer (paragraph 108).

As to claim 52, Joan teaches comprising a storage medium resident in said memory and control device (paragraph 108 "RAM").

11. Claims 1-10 and 12-14, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Ho et al. (PG Pub. No. US 2003/0210226 A1).

The applied reference has a common inventor and assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

As to claim 1, Ho discloses a method for controlling and browsing a virtual book (paragraph 25), comprising, displaying information on two pages of an electronic book (Fig 1A, paragraph 46), displaying a left and a right side book thickness, with said left and right side book thickness corresponding to a respective amount of information within said electronic book before and after said displayed information (paragraph 46) and displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, across said electronic book (Fig 1C, paragraph 49, Fig 1D, paragraph 50).

As to claim 2, Ho teaches displaying one of a page-bookmark (Fig 1A reference character 105, paragraph 46), an annotation bookmark (Fig 1A reference character 106, paragraph 46), a finger bookmark (Fig 1A reference character 107, paragraph 46), and a keyword bookmark (Fig 1A reference character 108, paragraph 46) and displaying an Internet Universal Resource Locator field (Fig 1A reference character 109, paragraph 46).

As to claim 3, Ho teaches displaying one of a left and a right jump cursor (Fig 1A reference character 110 & 111, paragraph 47).

As to claim 4, Ho teaches controlling said display with a control device (paragraph 47).

As to claim 5, Ho teaches said control device comprising at least one of a computer, a keyboard, a mouse, and a remote control device (paragraph 94).

As to claim 6, Ho teaches displaying a page number, said page number corresponding to a page selected by said one of a left and a right jump cursor (paragraph 47).

As to claim 7, Ho teaches jumping to a selected page by one of selecting one of said page-bookmark, said annotation bookmark, said finger bookmark, and said keyword bookmark and activating one of said left and said right jump cursor (paragraph 48, paragraph 63).

As to claim 8, Ho teaches displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, to said selected page (Fig 1C, Fig 1D, paragraph 49, paragraph 50, paragraph 63) and adjusting the left and right side thickness to correspond to a jump to said selected page (paragraph 63).

As to claim 9, Ho teaches adjusting a speed of displayed movement through said electronic book and displaying an increased number of pages flipped, said increased number corresponding to the adjusted speed (Fig 1D, paragraph 50, paragraph 53).

As to claim 10, Ho teaches freezing one or more flipping pages in a partially flipped position (paragraph 50).

As to claim 12, Ho teaches displaying one of a coarse and fine thickness indication (paragraph 46).

As to claim 13, Ho teaches displaying a stationary left and right page while displaying additionally pages being flipped across from a first side to a second side simultaneously, said additional pages being located between said stationary left and right page (Fig 1D)

As to claim 14, Ho teaches adjusting a book browsing speed, displaying more or less pages simultaneously flipping in correspondence to said adjusted book browsing speed (paragraph 50, paragraph 53) and adjusting the left and right side thickness in proportion to the direction of page flipping and said book browsing speed (paragraph 50, paragraph 53).

As to claim 30, Ho teaches viewing contents of a memory card, view contents of a CD, viewing contents of one or more storage medium, and copying contents from a first storage medium to a second storage medium (paragraph 6, paragraph 46).

12. Claims 1, 4, 3, 7, 8,10, 16-29 and 42-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Liang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,071,915 B2).

The applied reference has a common inventor and assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

As to claim 1, Liang teaches a method for controlling and browsing a virtual book (column 10 lines 34-38), comprising displaying information on to pages of an electronic book (Fig. 6 reference character 200), displaying a left and a right side book thickness (Fig 6 reference characters 210 & 212), said left and right side book thickness corresponding to a respective amount of information within said electronic book before and after said displayed information (column 25 lines 11-14) and displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, across said electronic book (Fig. 6, column 11 lines 55-56).

As to claim 3, Liang teaches displaying one of a left and right jump cursor (Fig. 6 reference characters 240 and 241).

As to claim 4, Liang teaches controlling said display with a control device (column 10 lines 34-38).

As to claim 7, Liang teaches jumping to a selected page by selecting a finger bookmark (column 13 lines 2-10) and activating one of said left and right jump cursor (column 16 lines 6-12).

As to claim 8, Liang teaches displaying one or more pages flipping individually or in tandem to said selected page and adjusting the left and right side thickness to correspond to a jump to said selected page (column 24 line 66 through column 25 line14).

As to claim 10, Liang teaches freezing one or more flipping pages in a partially flipped position (column 26, lines 21-25)

As to claim 16, Liang teaches displaying a plurality of pages simultaneously flipping in a first direction, stopping the flipping of one or all of the plurality of pages simultaneously flipping (column 26 lines 21-25), and displaying said stopped one or all pages flipping in an opposite direction from said first direction while displaying a remainder of said plurality of pages simultaneously flipping in said first direction (column 26 lines 30-33).

As to claim 17, Liang teaches stopping the flipping of a subset of said one or all of the plurality of pages simultaneously flipping and displaying said stopped subset of said one or all pages flipping in said first direction while displaying a remainder of said subset simultaneously flipping in said opposite direction (Figure 24, column 26 lines 21-25, 30-33).

As to claim 18, Liang teaches stopping the flipping of a subset of said remainder of said plurality of pages and displaying said stopped subset of said remainder of said plurality of pages flipping in said opposite direction while

displaying a remainder of said remainder of said plurality of pages simultaneously flipping in said first direction (Figure 24, column 26 lines 21-25, 30-33).

As to claim 19, Liang teaches unfreezing some or all of said one or more frozen pages (column 26 line 26-34).

As to claim 20, Liang teaches displaying unfrozen pages flipping in a direction equal to a pre-freezing flipping direction (column 43 lines 64-67, column 44 line 1), displaying unfrozen pages flipping in a direction opposite to a pre-freezing flipping direction (column 44 lines 1-3), and displaying a first subset of unfrozen pages flipping in a direction equal to a pre-freezing flipping direction while displaying a second subset of unfrozen pages flipping in a direction opposite to a pre-freezing flipping direction (column 44 lines 6-10

As to claim 21, Liang teaches jumping to a second selected page by one of selecting another one of said page-bookmark, said annotation bookmark, said finger bookmark, and said keyword bookmark and activating one of said left and right jump cursor (column 26 lines 45-47), displaying a second collection of pages flipping between said current page and a second jumped-to-page, a thickness of said collection of pages being proportional to a number of pages between a trailing edge page and the second jump-to-page (column 26 lines 41-45), said jumping to a second selected page occurring while displaying a first collection of pages flipping between a current page and jumped-to-page (column 26 lines 35-40

As to claim 22, Liang teaches holding said one or more flipping pages stationary on said display, and moving said held one or more pages across the screen by controlling a position control component of a control device (column 26 lines 66-67, column 27 lines 1-9).

As to claim 23, Liang teaches picking up a first page or a first collection of pages from one of said right side thickness and said left side thickness, and collecting onto the picked-up first page or the picked-up first collection of pages a collection of additional pages into a first book subsection, and holding or flipping said first book subsection (column 27 lines 36-42).

As to claim 24, Liang teaches dropping a least one page from said first book subsection (column 27 lines 50-53).

As to claim 25, Liang teaches picking up a first collection of pages from one of said right side thickness and said left side thickness, and one of holding or flipping said first collection of pages (column 27 line 10-19).

As to claim 26, Liang teaches dropping at least one page from said first collection of pages (column 30 lines 62-65).

As to claim 27, Liang teaches picking up a second single page or a second collection of pages with said control device to form a second book subsection, forming a sub-book with said first and second book subsections (column 27 lines 43-50).

As to claim 28, Liang teaches dropping at least one page from at least one of said first and second collection of pages (column 27 lines 50-53).

As to claim 29, Liang teaches displaying a menu (column 38 lines 16-19).

As to clam 42, Liang teaches a system for displaying and editing an electronic book (column 1 lines 21-26), comprising, a display screen ("computer monitor screen"), a memory ("computer readable memory") and control device ("computer"), and a controller (mouse) (column 1 lines 21-50).

As to claim 43, Liang teaches wherein said display screen comprises one of a computer screen (column 1 lines 23-24), a TV screen (column 40 lines 64-67).

As to claim 44, Liang teaches wherein said TV screen comprises on a digital display screen (column 40 lines 64-67).

As to claim 45, Liang teaches wherein the controller comprises a mouse (column 11 lines 49-55) or a wired or wireless remote controller (column 41 lines 2-5).

As to claim 46, Liang teaches wherein at said controller comprises a bookmark button (column 13 lines 5-7) or a menu button (column 38 lines 10-19).

As to claim 47, Liang teaches wherein said button operates in concert with a displayed menu (column 38 lines 10-19).

As to claim 48, Liang teaches wherein said controller is configured to initiate a direction of movement command (column 10 lines 31-40).

As to claim 49, Liang teaches wherein said commands, is executed via a menu (column 38 lines 10-19).

As to claim 50, Liang teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a computer (column 1 lines 21-26).

As to claim 51, Liang teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a memory integrated with said computer, a portable memory module, a memory card, a memory stick, and a compact disk (column 1 lines 26-31 "computer readable memory").

As to claim 52, Liang discloses wherein said memory and control device further comprises a CD-R, a CD-RW, or a portable optical large volume storage disk (column 2 lines 4-10). Liang discloses in the background of the invention that it is well known in the art to use CD-ROMs to store manuals for software that can be viewed by a computer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho (U.S. Patent No 5,909,207) in view of Belfiore et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,009,459).

As to claim 2, Ho teaches displaying a finger bookmark (column 13 lines 13-17). Ho does not teach displaying an Internet Universal Resource Locator field. Belfiore teaches displaying an Internet Universal Resource Locator (Fig. 2 reference character 24, "address box" column 2 lines 4-6). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the electronic book of Ho with the URL of Belfiore. Belfiore states the

motivation by stating that Internet usage has become especially popular (column 1 lines 12-13). Using a URL allows access to specific search results, which allows users to find documents quickly. Belfiore states that using the search results provided by the use of a URL could be incorporated into other user interfaces elements (column 8 lines 28-30).

14. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho (U.S. Patent No 5,909,207) in view of Hay et al (PG Pub No. US 2002/0184189 A1).

As to claim 6, Ho teaches displaying a left and right jump cursor. Ho does not teach displaying a page number, said page number corresponding to a page selected by said one of left and a right jump cursor. Hay teaches displaying a page number, said page number corresponding to a page selected by said one of left and a right jump cursor (paragraph 102). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combines the left and right jump cursor of Ho with displaying the page number of Hay. Hay states the motivation for combining by stating consumers will require something unique to change their reading habits and that existing e-books can be complicated to use (paragraph 0004).

15. Claims 31-41, 53 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho (U.S. Patent No 5,909,207) in view of Microsoft PowerPoint.

The applied reference has a common assignee and inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

As to claim 31, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach viewing said contents of the one storage medium as a slide show. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches viewing said contents of the one storage medium as a slide show (Figures 2, 3, and 4). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for

combining the two is the main function of Microsoft PowerPoint, which is the capability to create and display effective presentations with ease to use.

As to claim 32, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach selecting a folder to be previewed. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches selecting a folder to be previewed (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 33, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach copying said contents of the one storage medium into a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying said contents of one storage medium into a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network (Figures 15-17, "save as" and "print" functions). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 34, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach copying one of images, audio files, video files, and multimedia objects from f the Internet. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying one of images, audio files, video files, and multimedia objects from the Internet (Figures 7 & 8). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have

combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 35, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach selecting a sound effect, a compact disc and an auto play interval. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches selecting a sound effect, a compact disc and an auto play interval (Figures 9-12A). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 36, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach applying visual affects to an image. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches applying visual affects to an image (Figure 11 & 12B). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 37, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach deleting, rotating, and editing an image on a page. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches deleting, rotating, and editing an image on a page (Figure 13 & 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 38, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach one of applying sound effects and applying music to one of an image and a page. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches applying sound effects and applying music to one of an image and a page (Figures 10 & 12A). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 39, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho also teaches a virtual book. Ho does not teach copying an entire virtual book to a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying data to a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network. Although Microsoft PowerPoint does not teach directly on a virtual book, it does teach on data being organized in a pleasing manner the same as the virtual book of Ho. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 40, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach wherein the steps of claim 30 comprise of one-button operations. Microsoft Windows teaches wherein the method of claim 30 as discussed above uses a one-button operation to view contents of one storage medium and copying

contents from first storage medium to a second storage medium (Figure 18 reference characters 100 and 200). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to claim 41, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach installing viewing software on the one storage medium from said control device. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches installing viewing software on the one or more storage medium from said control device. PowerPoint is the viewing software and is well know in the art that it can be purchased and installed onto a storage medium. It's also known in the art that this software can be installed from the computer via the Internet. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combing is the same as stated in claim 31.

Claims 53 and 54 are rejected under the same basis as claims 1-41 above.

16. Claims 46, 47, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joao (PG Pub No. US 2002/0120635 A1) in view of Ho (U.S. Patent No 5,909,207).

As to claim 46, Joao teaches the method of claim 42, note the discussion above. However Joao does not teach wherein the controller comprises a

bookmark button. Ho teaches a controller comprising a bookmark button (Fig. 1B reference characters 131-134 and 111-114, column 8 lines 26-29). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined controller comprising bookmark buttons with the electronic book system of Joao. Ho teaches the motivation by stating there exists a need to permit easy and effective computer-based document browsing (column 4 lines 14-18). Placing bookmark buttons on the controller for use with an electronic book would decrease less finger and hand movements also taught by Ho (column 2 lines 53-58).

As to claim 47, Ho teaches wherein the buttons operate in concert with a displayed menu (column 24 lines 11-17).

As to claim 49, note the discussion above, Joao teaches the method of claim 48. However, Joao does not teach wherein one of said commands is executed via a menu. Ho teaches executing said command via a menu (column 24 lines 11-17).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Henckel et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,463,725) discloses an interface for making information provided on a display similar to a printed book or magazine and uses a touch screen or pointing device to turn the pages of the book.

Ho et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,064,384) discloses a user interface system and method, which arranges a set of information hosted on a computer into a set of books with subsets.

Virtual Album is software that allows a user to organize, edit and share digital photos with a virtual album.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea N. Jones whose telephone number is 571-270-1055. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 7:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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